

327/5  
1186

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARK ROAD,  
OXFORD

# ANNUAL REPORTS

on the

## Health and Sanitary Condition

of the

## County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

# 1936

by the


*COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,*

the

*COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR*

and the

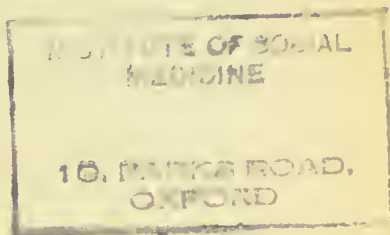
*COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28648122>

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



# ANNUAL REPORTS

on the

Health and Sanitary Condition

of the

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

1936

by the

*COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,*

the

*COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR*

and the

*COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.*

A L L O A :

Buchan Bros., Ltd., "Advertiser" Office,  
29 Candleriggs, . . . . . Alloa.

To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of  
Clackmannan, and the Town Councils of Alloa,  
Alva, Tillicoultry, and Dollar.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1936 upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs within it. The Report is arranged in the form suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland.

As in recent years the Annual Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the County Veterinary Inspector are included under the same cover.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. FINLATOR,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,

Alloa, July, 1937.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### Staff:

County Medical Officer of Health ... C. C. Finlator, M.D., D.P.H.  
County Sanitary Inspector ..... David Wood.  
Health Visitors (Registered Nurses, holding C.M.B. Cert., etc),  
Miss J. G. B. Brown, Miss M. F. Clark, Miss L. Laing.  
Clerk ..... James G. Robertson.  
Assistant Clerks ..... Miss N. P. Forsyth and Miss E. Jeffrey.  
Assistant Sanitary Inspector ..... S. Gauld.

### Part-time Staff:

County Veterinary Inspector ..... George C. Inglis. M.R.C.V.S.  
Medical Superintendent, County Fever Hospital,  
Mary S. Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B.  
Assistant School Medical Inspector ..... D. Fletcher. L.R.C.P.,  
and S.E., D.P.H.  
Eye Specialist ..... Dr. T. Stewart Barrie.  
Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialist ..... Dr. J. P. Stewart.  
Specialist Obstetrician and Gynecologist ..... Dr. D. McIntyre.

### District Medical Officers (Poor Law):

Alloa Parish ..... Dr. S. D. Large and Dr. A. D. Macdonald.  
Alva Parish ..... Dr. W. E. Faulkner and Dr. Hector McKenzie.  
Tillicoultry Parish ..... Dr. E. Chapelle.  
Dollar Parish ..... Dr. D. Fletcher.  
Clackmannan Parish ..... Dr. G. M. Hetherington.

The School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres are attended by local Medical Practitioners for periods of six months in rotation.

The District Nurses give part-time assistance in the various branches of Public Health work.

Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—Alva—J. D. Robertson;  
Tillicoultry—D. Walker; Dollar—P. Smith.

## Table of Contents.

STAFF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
REPORT BY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—								
Population, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
General Sanitation: Rivers Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food Supply: Milk, Meat, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-10
Medical Services: Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-15
School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-27
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27-28
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-29
Neurological and Pyschiatric Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sick Poor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Hospital and Ambulance Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30-31
Orthopaedic Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31-32
Port Sanitary Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Minor Health Services: Landward Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33-35
Burgh of Alloa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35-37
Burgh of Alva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-39
Burgh of Tillicoultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39-40
Burgh of Dollar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41-42
REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR—								
County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43-47
Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47-52
REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR ... 53-58								





## *County of Clackmannan, 1936.*

---

### REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

---

The major health services, for which the County Council are responsible, are dealt with first, while separate sections follow dealing with the minor health services for which the County and Town Councils are each responsible in their respective areas. This separation of major from minor health services, which followed upon the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, has been criticised adversely in some quarters but, as an administrative and executive official, I am convinced that its advantages far outweigh its faults.

## POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

	Population.		Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre
	1931 Census	Estimated at Middle of 1936		
Clackmannan County Landward	10,367	10,551	33,143	0·32
Alloa Burgh - - - -	13,322	13,473	1,074	12·54
Alva Burgh - - - -	3,820	3,914	270	14·50
Tillicoultry Burgh - - -	2,953	3,069	248	12·37
Dollar Burgh - - - -	1,485	1,457	219	6·65
Total - - - -	31 947	32,464	34,954	0·93

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rates and various death rates for the year 1936 in the Burghs, the County Landward Area and the County as a whole are shown in tabular form and compared with the rates for Scotland in Table I. of Appendix I. The average rates, i.e. the mean of the rates recorded in each of the five preceding years (1931-35), are also shown in Table I. as they are more reliable than the rates of a single year in small communities.

The following statistics relate to the whole County, including the Burghs, and a comparison with corresponding statistics for the whole of Scotland is made. The figures are corrected for transfers but not adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution.

The birth rate was 16·4 as compared with a rate for Scotland of 17·9. It is 0·3 above last year's rate and the average. Of the 532 births, 21 were illegitimate, equal to a rate of 3·9 per 100 births, (rate for Scotland, 6·4).

The marriages numbered 187, equivalent to a rate of 5·8 per 1,000 population, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 7·6. The rate is 1·5 below that of last year.

Deaths from all causes numbered 394, being equal to a death-rate of 12·1 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 15·4 for Scotland. The death-rate is 0·5 lower than that of last year and 1·0 below the average.

The infantile mortality rate was 83 per 1,000 births compared with 82 for Scotland. It is 10 above the rate for last year and 2 below the average.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·46 compared with 0·55 for Scotland. The corresponding averages were 0·45 for the County and 0·59 for Scotland. Deaths from non pulmonary tuberculosis represented a rate of 0·06 for the

County compared with 0.19 for Scotland, corresponding averages being 0.10 and 0.21 respectively.

Deaths from epidemic diseases produced a rate of 0.59 compared with 0.55 for Scotland, the corresponding averages being 0.73 and 0.78.

A general survey of the statistics for the year shows that while, as usual, our birth-rate is below that for Scotland, we compare very favourably with Scotland as regards our various death rates.

### A.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Details of (1) Water Supplies, (2) Drainage Systems, (3) Sewage Purification, (5) Offensive Trades, and (6) Miscellaneous matters come within the scope of minor health services and are therefore dealt with in the sections allocated to them later in this report under the various Local Authorities concerned. (4) Pollution of Rivers is a matter, the control of which comes within the jurisdiction of the County Council, and it is therefore considered here.

**(4) Pollution of Rivers.**—The Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution Prevention have not yet issued a report upon their investigations regarding the River Forth and its tributaries above Kincardine Ferry. The Town Clerks of Alloa and Tillicoultry gave oral and written evidence to the Committee, while I prepared and submitted in writing details of all pollutions entering the Rivers Devon, Black Devon, and Forth, within the County of Clackmannan. Mr Wood, Sanitary Inspector, gave me considerable assistance in this work and also gave oral evidence along with me to the Committee in Edinburgh in July, 1936. In the circumstances it might be inadvisable to report upon individual pollutions before the Committee have completed their investigations. In the meantime, if any complaints are received regarding pollutions, they are enquired into and an effort is made to have defects remedied when practicable.

### B.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

These are considered in the section dealing with the area of each individual Local Authority.

### C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

1. **Milk.** 2. **Meat,** and 3. **Miscellaneous.**—The administration of the Acts, Orders, and Regulations dealing with Food has been continued on the same lines as previously. The Sanitary

and Veterinary Inspectors report upon these matters as they carry out the routine work. There was no circumstance requiring my intervention as Medical Officer of Health, but all the slaughter houses and many of the dairies and the premises used for the production, storage or sale of meat and food were inspected by me. The standard of cleanliness and the methods employed were reasonably satisfactory at most of the premises inspected.

#### D.—MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—A copy of the Scheme was included as an Appendix to my Report for 1930. The following statistical details are given as requested by the Department in former years:—

1. Births:—

- (a) Number Registered: (1) Legitimate, 511; (2) Illegitimate, 21.
- (b) Number Notified: 495.
- (c) Number attended by Midwives: 129.
- (d) Number of Still-births: 18.

2. Infant Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths: 44.
- (b) Rate per 1,000 births: 83.
- (c) Number of deaths according to age groups and causes of death: See Table III. of Appendix I.

3. Maternal Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth: 1.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis: 2.

4. Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—

Detailed reports have been forwarded to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland and the County Council. They may be summarised as follows:—Midwives giving notice of intention to practise: County District, 0; Alloa, 8; Alva, 0; Tillicoultry, 1; Dollar, 0. Births attended by Midwives, 129.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 (which occurred in practice of a midwife).

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 2 (one in a midwife's practice); Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 5.

Cases of Still-birth, 18 (2 in practice of midwives);  
Cases in which midwives had to call in the services  
of a doctor, 27.

The Act, in general, worked smoothly.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors made 18  
inspections of midwives.

### 5. Home Visitation:—

The following Table gives particulars of the Health  
Visitors visits to children and expectant mothers during  
1936:—

	County District	Alloa	Alva	Tilli- coultry	Dol- lar	Total
<b>NUMBER VISITED.</b>						
Infants ... ..	182	231	67	56	6	542
Children (1-5 years)	305	537	120	111	36	1109
Expectant Mothers	68	116	17	18	9	228
<b>TOTAL VISITS.</b>						
Infants ... ..	743	2033	376	294	68	3514
Children (1-5 years)	1088	3265	984	772	80	6189
Expectant Mothers	62	362	89	79	17	609

### 6. Voluntary Workers:—

A number of ladies continue to give voluntary  
assistance at Welfare centres, at Alloa Day Nursery and  
as members of Committees. Their assistance in these  
activities is of much value and is greatly appreciated by  
mothers and children, and by the County Council and  
the officials connected with the Scheme.

7, 8, 9, and 22. Welfare Centres are established at Alloa,  
Alva and Tillicoultry, at each of which a meeting is held once a  
week. A doctor attends twice each month at the Alloa Centre,  
and once each month at Alva and Tillicoultry Centres, when  
ante-natal, post natal, and child welfare consultations are held.  
At the other meetings, Health Talks and Sewing and Cookery  
Demonstrations are arranged to form a course in Mothercraft. The  
attendances at the Welfare Centres are as follows:—

7. Ante-natal Consultations:—Expectant Mothers attend-  
ing 15. Premises suitably equipped for ante-natal  
examinations are available at Alloa Day Nursery, but  
are not used by practitioners to any great extent.

8. Post-natal Consultations, 31 attendances by mothers

## 9. Child Welfare Consultations:—

No. of Sessions (one hour's duration) ... ..	Alloa Alva Tillicoultry.		
	22	11	10
(a) Number of children attending under 1 year of age	62	14	22
Number of children attending over 1 year of age	24	8	8
(b) Total number of attendances under 1 year of age	136	28	25
Total number of attendances over 1 year of age	132	31	42
(c) Illnesses Recorded:—Anaemia, digestive disturbances, bronchial affections, hernia, phimosis, skin affections, tonsils and adenoids, eye, ear, and nasal diseases, enlarged glands, paralysis, deformities, injuries, burns, malnutrition, naevus, dental caries, etc.			

22. The educational side of the work is dealt with at the mothercraft meetings, of which there were 20 in Alloa, 30 in Alva, and 32 in Tillicoultry. The attendances of mothers were:—Alloa, 1,942; Alva, 900; Tillicoultry, 1,587. The children accompany their mothers at these meetings and are thus regularly under the observation of the Health Visitors and Voluntary Helpers. They are weighed at regular intervals and their progress is noted. The interest of the mothers in the development of their children is thus fostered and stimulated. The attendances of children were:—Alloa, 1,797; Alva, 871; Tillicoultry, 1,405.

## 10. Special Treatment Centres:—

Treatment is given at the doctors' consultations at the Welfare Centres, and cases may be referred from them to the School Clinics if necessary.

- (1) Teeth.—Two children were referred to a School Dental Clinic.
- (2) Eyes.—Eight children were treated by the Eye Specialist at the School Clinic.
- (3) Minor Ailments.—The Health Visitors attended to 182 minor ailments at Alloa Day Nursery, at their office premises or at School Clinics. Medical cards were issued to enable necessitous cases to attend a doctor, for urgent reasons.
- (4) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.—A mercury vapour lamp was installed at Alloa Day Nursery in September, 1927. Two periods per week are reserved for children attending the Day Nursery whose treatment is given by the Matron. Four periods are also available for out-patients who are treated by a Health Visitor.

## (a) Number of attendances:—

	1935.	1936.
Day Nursery Children .....	270	309
Out-Patients .....	1221	1159

## (b) Number of cases:—

	1935.	1936.
Day Nursery Children .....	15	26
Out-Patients .....	47	46

## (c) The conditions treated were rickets, general debility, enlarged glands, rheumatism and some skin affections.

The treatment of out-patients has been extended to include school children and selected cases of adults (12 in number) requiring treatment of ailments for which the Public Health Local Authority is responsible.

## (5) Orthopædic Treatment.—A scheme was inaugurated in 1933, and details are given on page 31.

## 11. Day Nursery, etc.:—

There is a Day Nursery in Alloa which accommodates up to 30 children (6 under 1 year and 24 over 1 year).

## (a) Number of attendances:—

	1935.	1936.
(1) Under 1 year of age ...	1532	1030
(2) Over 1 year of age ...	4092	4094
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5624	5124

## (b) Charges at the rate of 5d, 4d or 3d are made for day attendances, and 9d for day and night residence. Necessitous children are admitted free.

Total charges (5,124 attendances) ... £106 10 5

## (c) Receipts ... .. £103 18 2

During the year, 22 children were resident day and night in the Nursery making a total of 742 days residence. Most of the children were admitted owing to illness of their mothers in Hospital or for other good reason.

## 12. Food and Milk:—

## (a) No. of applications for food and milk:

(1) Mothers, 85.

(2) Children, 127.

## (b) No. of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk:

(1) Mothers, 84.

(2) Children, 126.







- (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—
  - (a) puerperal fever, 1.
  - (b) puerperal pyrexia, 4.
- (3) Total number of deaths,
  - (a) puerperal fever, 0.
  - (b) puerperal pyrexia, 1.
- (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
  - (a) puerperal fever, 0.
  - (b) puerperal pyrexia, 1.
- (5) Number of deaths included under (4), 0.
- (6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for:—
  - (i) Consultant Service, 1.
  - (ii) Bacteriological Examination, 0.
  - (iii) Skilled Nursing at home, 0.
  - (iv) Hospital Treatment, 6.
- (7) Observations on the working of the Regulations:—

Arrangements have been made for a complete scheme embracing all the provisions outlined in (6).

25. Other Provisions.—

Cases of pneumonia are admitted to the County Fever Hospital.

Arrangements are in force for the provision of Insulin. None was required during the year under the Scheme.

II. MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The following tabular statement of the work of the year ending 31st July, 1936, is given here for information and record purposes. Typewritten copies have already been submitted to the Department and the County Council.

- II. (a) Number of Schools . . . . . 19  
 (b) Number of children on Register and in average attendance.

The accompanying Table gives particulars.

SCHOOL	Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
PRIMARY—			
Alloa Academy E.D. ...	138.1	125.7	91.0
Alva Academy E.D. ...	485.2	445.6	91.8
Alloa Technical and Com mercial ...	319.21	291.7	91.39
Clackmannan ...	353.3	330.4	93.5
Coalsnaughton ...	175.7	162.0	92.2
Dollar Public ...	111.0	100.2	90.3
Fishcross ...	76.6	72.3	94.4
Forestmill ...	28.3	26.5	93.6
Menstrie ...	135.5	127.9	94.4
Park ...	470.3	436.9	92.9
Sauchie ...	418.7	389.7	93.1
South ...	257.9	235.9	91.5
Sunnyside ...	460.2	434.0	94.3
Tillicoultry ...	475.02	439.4	92.5
Tullibody ...	143.4	136.1	94.9
Alloa Episcopal ...	244.2	227.4	93.1
Alloa (Town) St. Mungo's	314.6	288.7	91.8
SECONDARY—			
Alloa Academy ...	311.1	292.1	93.9
Alva Academy ...	183.8	171.7	93.4
SPECIAL CLASS—			
Ludgate ...	5.85	4.03	68.9
	5107.98	4738.23	92.76

III.	Number of Visits to Schools for Systematic Examinations by Medical Officer ... ..	91
IV.	Number of Special Visits by the Medical Officer ... ..	59
V.	<b>Sanitary Condition of Schools.</b>	

During the past year a number of improvements have been carried out in the Schools, which may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) Electric light installed in Fairfield, Sunnyside and Dollar Public Schools. The only schools which have not electric light now are Fisherross and Forestmill.
- (2) The policy of removing galleries and supplying up-to-date furnishings has been continued at St. John's, South, Sunnyside and Clackmannan Schools.
- (3) Modern flush closets have been installed in Dollar Public and Fisherross Schools.
- (4) Improvements have been carried out in playgrounds at St. Mungo's and Forestmill Schools where large areas of tarmacadam have been laid down. The tarmacadamising of playgrounds carried out four years ago has proved very satisfactory.
- (5) Central heating has been installed at Fairfield School, Sauchie. All schools in the county are now centrally heated.
- (6) The usual renovations to inside and outside of buildings have been carried out.
- (7) The opening of Park School, Alloa, at the beginning of the School year marked a very definite advancement in school accommodation on modern lines. The late Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, officially opened the school on 26th September, 1935, when he was accompanied by Sir William McKechnie of the Scottish Education Department and many others well known for

their interest in educational matters. The comments of the distinguished party were very favourable as regards the care which had been exercised to produce an Elementary School in conformity with the most recent developments as regards hygienic conditions and facilities for education, both mental and physical, at a very moderate cost. The School has been proven already of very material service to the educational requirements of Alloa.

## VI. B. School Nurses.

The following shows the work of the nurses during the year, exclusive of their work at the various Clinics which is dealt with in Section XI.

No. of Visits to Schools with Medical Officer	89
No. of other Visits to Schools ... ..	411
No. of Visits to Homes ... ..	524
No. of Examinations of children in School ...	5,698
No. of Inspections and Clinics with Dentists	143

## F. Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 556 for the 1,578 children examined or 35.23 per cent., compared with 34.97 last year and a mean of 32.1 in the preceding five years. The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age groups :—

Age 5, ... ..	64.36 per cent.
Age 9, ... ..	30.63 per cent.
Age 12, ... ..	11.33 per cent.
Age 16, ... ..	0.00 per cent.

## VII. A. Total Number of Children Examined.

New Admissions (aged about 5):—

Boys, ... ..	270
Girls, ... ..	263

Age Nine :—

Boys, ... ..	246
Girls, ... ..	260

## Age Twelve:—

Boys,	...	...	...	262
Girls,	...	...	...	250

## Age Sixteen:—

Boys,	...	...	...	19
Girls,	...	...	...	8
Total Routine Cases	...	...	...	—

1,578

## Cases Specially Presented:—

Boys,	...	...	...	235
Girls,	...	...	...	256

491

2,069

Re-examinations, ... 144

Total, ... 2,213

The total number examined last year was 2,375 and the mean of the preceding five years was 2,724.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases. They include "Specials" sent to Alloa Inspection Clinic, particulars of which will be found in Section XI.

**B. and C.—Number of Children notified to Parents as suffering from Defects, and the Number Receiving Attention.**

	Total Number of Notices.	Received attention after 1st Notice.
Uncleanliness—Head, ...	7	6
Uncleanliness—Body, ...	6	6
Tonsils Enlarged, ...	98	67
Defective Vision, ...	141	92
Discharging Ears, ...	12	12
External Eye Disease, ..	26	21
Ringworm and Favus, ...	0	0
Other Skin Diseases, ..	20	20
Other Conditions, ...	179	159
<b>TOTAL, ..</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>383</b>

The above table does not include cases of defective teeth which are included in the Dentists' report. Many of the cases of defective vision and enlarged tonsils received treatment later after being followed up. The above numbers refer to routine examinations only and do not include special cases reported by nurses and others, and dealt with as they occur at Clinics or otherwise.

### F. Average Heights and Weights.

	AGE GROUP.			
	5	9	12	16
<b>Boys—</b>				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	270	246	262	19
Heights in Inches, ...	42.1	50.8	56.0	66.5
Anthropometric Standard, ...	41.0	49.7	55.0	64.3
Weights in Lbs., ...	41.4	61.8	77.2	130.8
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.9	60.4	76.7	119.0
<b>GIRLS—</b>				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	263	260	250	8
Heights in Inches, ...	41.4	50.1	57.0	62.1
Anthropometric Standard, ...	40.8	48.7	55.7	61.8
Weights in Lbs., ...	39.6	57.5	80.2	114.9
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.6	55.5	76.4	112.7

# Statistics of Conditions found at Systematic Medical Inspections.

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	797		781		1578		
<b>D. CLOTHING:—</b>							
Insufficient, ... ..	1	·13	0	·00	1	·06	0
Disrepair, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Dirty, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
<b>E. FOOTGEAR:—</b>							
Unsatisfactory ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
<b>F. CLEANLINESS OF</b>							
(a) HEAD:—							
Dirty, ... ..	1	·13	3	·38	4	·25	4
Verminous, ... ..	0	·00	1	·13	1	·06	1
(b) BODY:—							
Dirty, ... ..	1	·13	3	·38	4	·25	2
Verminous ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
<b>H. CONDITION OF SKIN:—</b>							
(a) HEAD:—							
Ringworm, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Impetigo, ... ..	1	·13	1	·13	2	·13	3
Favus, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Other Diseases, ... ..	1	·13	1	·13	2	·13	0
(b) BODY:—							
Ringworm ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Impetigo, ... ..	4	·50	2	·26	6	·38	2
Scabies, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Other Diseases ... ..	6	·75	6	·77	12	·76	4
<b>I. NUTRITION:—</b>							
Average and above							
Average, ... ..	786	98·62	778	99·62	1564	99·11	0
Below Average, ... ..	11	1·38	3	·38	14	·89	11
Malnutrition, ... ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
<b>J. TEETH:—</b>							
Sound, ... ..	220	27·60	222	28·43	442	28·01	0
1 to 4 decayed, ... ..	542	68·01	524	67·09	1066	67·55	58
5 or more decayed, ... ..	35	4·39	35	4·48	70	4·44	11
<b>K. (a). NOSE:—</b>							
Catarrh, ... ..	12	1·51	13	1·66	25	1·58	4
Obstruction, ... ..	1	·13	0	·00	1	·06	1
Other Diseases, ... ..	4	·50	1	·13	5	·32	2

# STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIAL.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ..	797		781		1578		
K. (Continued).							
(b). <b>THROAT:—</b>							
<b>TONSILS:—</b>							
Slight Enlargement, ..	272	34.13	255	32.65	527	33.40	47
Marked Enlargement, ...	20	2.51	16	2.05	36	2.28	11
<b>ADENOIDS:—</b>							
Probably Present, ...	12	1.51	11	1.41	23	1.46	6
Present, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3
<b>OTHER DISEASES,</b> ...	3	.38	2	.26	5	.32	3
(c). <b>LYMPHATIC GLANDS:—</b>							
<b>SUBMAXILLARY:—</b>							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	0
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Cicatrices, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
<b>CERVICAL:—</b>							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	136	17.06	102	14.06	238	15.08	29
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	.00	1	.13	1	.06	1
Cicatrices, ...	1	.13	3	.48	4	.25	2
L. <b>EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES</b>							
Blepharitis, ...	3	.38	4	.51	7	.44	3
Conjunctivitis, ...	0	.00	1	.13	1	.06	1
Corneal Opacities, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	2
Strabismus, ...	12	1.51	9	1.15	21	1.33	3
Other Diseases, ...	6	.75	4	.51	10	.63	4
M. <b>VISION:—</b>							
Good Vision, 6/6, ...	429	51.40	389	50.10	818	51.25	—
Fair Vision, 6/9 & 6/12, ...	63	7.91	87	11.15	150	9.53	28
Bad Vision, 6/18 plus, ..	18	2.26	28	3.59	46	2.92	10
One Eye, 6/18 plus (other eye Normal)	17	2.13	14	1.79	31	1.96	4
N. <b>EARS:—</b>							
Otorrhoea, ...	0	.00	2	.26	2	.13	2
Wax, ...	3	.38	1	.13	4	.25	0
Other Diseases, ...	3	.38	6	.77	9	.57	3
O. <b>HEARING:—</b>							
Slight Deafness, ...	2	.25	0	.00	2	.13	2
Marked Deafness, ...	1	.13	1	.13	2	.13	0



# STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	797		781		1578		
<b>P. SPEECH:—</b>							
Defective Articulation, ...	2	.25	2	.26	4	.25	1
Stammering, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	0
<b>Q. MENTAL CONDITION:—</b>							
Dull or Backward, ...	1	.13	1	.13	2	.13	4
Mentally Defective, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
<b>R. HEART and CIRCULATION:</b>							
Organic Disease:—							
Congenital, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Acquired, ...	8	1.00	5	.64	13	.82	2
Functional Disease, ...	4	.50	3	.48	7	.44	1
Anaemia, ...	17	2.13	17	2.18	34	2.15	5
<b>S. LUNGS:—</b>							
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Tuberculosis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	2
Other Diseases, ...	15	1.88	15	1.92	30	1.90	4
<b>T. NERVOUS SYSTEM:—</b>							
Epilepsy, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	1
Chorea, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Infantile Paralysis, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	0
Other Diseases, ...	4	.50	5	.64	9	.57	3
<b>U. TUBERCULOSIS</b> (Non-Pulmonary):							
Glands, ...	1	.13	2	.26	3	.19	0
Bones and Joints, ...	0	.00	1	.13	1	.06	0
Abdomen, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Skin, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	0
Other Forms, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
<b>V. RICKETS:—</b>							
Slight, ...	5	.63	0	.00	5	.32	0
Marked, ...	0	.00	2	.26	2	.13	0
<b>W. DEFORMITIES:—</b>							
Congenital, ...	3	.38	0	.00	3	.19	0
Acquired, ...	10	1.25	10	1.28	20	1.27	7
<b>X. INFECTIOUS OR CON- TAGIOUS DISEASES:—</b>	1	.13	0	.00	1	.06	1
<b>Y. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS</b>	26	3.26	28	3.59	54	3.40	27

## VIII. Special Classes.

Class for dull and backward and mentally defective children in Alloa:—

On roll at beginning of year 4 Boys 2 Girls Total 6  
On roll at end of year ... 3 Boys 2 Girls Total 5

At 31st July, 1936:—

In Larbert Institution, ... 4 Children  
In Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, ... 4 Children  
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, 4 Children  
Various Approved Schools, etc., ... 17 Children

## IX. Medical Treatment.

## A. Minor Ailments.

## Alloa Inspection Clinic.

CONDITIONS.					No. of cases excluded from School.	No. of cases not excluded from School.	Totals.
Impetigo	...	..	...	...	17	5	22
Scabies	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
Favus and Ringworm,	...	...	...	...	6	0	6
Other Skin Affections,	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
Vermineous Cases,	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infectious Diseases,	...	...	...	...	6	0	6
Affections of Throat,	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
„ Glands,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
„ Eyes,	{	Conjunctivitis,	...	...	0	0	0
„	{	Blepharitis,	...	...	1	12	13
„ Otorrhoea,	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
„ Heart and	Anaemia	...	...	...	25	7	32
„	{	Bronchitis,	...	...	10	12	22
„ Lungs,	{	Tuberculosis,	...	...	0	0	0
„	{	Suspected T.B.,	...	...	0	0	0
„	{	Others,	...	...	0	0	0
„ Nervous	{	Chorea,	...	...	1	0	1
„ System,	{	Epilepsy,	...	...	0	0	0
„	{	Bowels,	...	...	0	0	0
„ Non-	{	Glands,	...	...	0	0	0
„ Pulmon-	{	Bones,	...	...	0	0	0
„ ary T.B.	{	Skin,	...	...	0	0	0
Other Conditions,	...	...	...	...	46	68	114
TOTAL,	...	...	...	...	152	125	277
RE-EXAMINATIONS,	...	...	...	...	118	20	138
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,	...	...	...	...	270	145	415

## TREATMENT CLINICS.

## Conditions Treated.

PARTICULARS OF CLINIC.		Ear Affec- tions	Eye Affec- tions	Skin Affe'tions		Other Cond's	Total
				Ring- worm & Favus	Other Cond's		
ALLOA.	{ No. of Cases.	72	186	7	268	1135	1668
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	698	714	53	1480	3673	6618
ALVA.	{ No. of Cases.	69	62	1	29	552	713
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	454	282	4	206	2240	3186
TILLI- COULTRY.	{ No. of Cases.	23	26	0	30	417	496
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	144	46	0	103	1197	1490
CLACK- MANNAN.	{ No. of Cases.	13	37	0	82	540	672
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	153	41	0	151	915	1260
MENSTRIE.	{ No. of Cases.	2	0	0	4	69	75
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	14	0	0	37	342	393
DOLLAR.	{ No. of Cases.	1	1	0	5	163	170
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	1	2	0	18	242	263
SAUCHIE.	{ No. of Cases.	10	3	0	47	82	142
	{ No. of Attend'ces.	23	8	0	90	155	276
TOTAL CASES,           ...           ...		190	315	8	465	2958	3936
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,           ...           ...		1487	1093	57	2085	8764	13486

## B. Defective Vision.

		Non-	
		Necessitous. Necessitous.	
Cases treated during the year	...	46	135
Total	...	181	

## C. Defective Teeth.

Mr Melville's Clinic.	No. Inspected.	Sound Teeth.		1—4 Decayed		5 or more Decayed.		No. of Per- manent Teeth Decayed.	No of Inspection Sessions.
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.		
Age 6, ...	251	31	12.35	79	31.47	141	56.18	25	
Age 7, ...	237	59	24.9	93	39.24	85	35.86	44	
Age 9, ...	257	60	23.35	146	56.81	51	19.34	257	
Age 12, ...	271	84	31.0	169	62.36	18	6.64	420	6
Totals, ...	1016	234	23.03	487	47.93	295	29.04	746	6
Mr Wilson's Clinic.									
Age 6, ...	255	39	15.29	114	44.7	102	40.00	40	
Age 7, ...	221	52	23.52	115	52.04	54	24.48	85	
Age 9, ...	239	73	30.54	138	57.73	28	11.71	204	
Age 12, ...	262	69	26.34	144	54.96	49	18.70	441	6
Totals, ...	977	233	23.83	511	52.3	233	23.85	770	6
Combined Totals,	1993	467	23.43	998	50.08	528	26.07	1516	12

TREATMENTS 1935-36.				Mr Melville's Clinic.	Mr Wilson's Clinic.	Combined Totals.	Com. Totals 1931-35.
No. of Children notified, plus casuals,				782	784	1566	1541
No. of Children accepting, plus casuals,				282	533	815	814
No. of attendances at clinics, plus casuals,				501	821	1322	1333
No. of Temporary Teeth extracted, ...				781	1202	1983	1932
No. of Permanent Teeth extracted, ...				132	279	411	413
No. of Temporary Fillings, ...				0	4	4	7
No. of Permanent Fillings, ...				108	67	175	189
No. of Treatment Sessions, ...				63	71	134	140
No. of Inspection Sessions, ...				6	6	12	11
Total No. of Sessions, ...				69	77	146	151

## X. Feeding and Supply of Clothing and Footgear.

No specially organised Feeding Schemes were required during the year. The Horlick's Scheme which was instituted in November, 1934, was continued during the year. Seven schools

participated, and the number of children using it varied from 500 to nearly 800.

Towards the end of the winter several schools changed from the Horlick's Scheme to the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme and there were only 4 schools under the Horlick's Scheme on 10th July, 1936.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, which was instituted on 7th May, 1935, was in operation during the whole session. The number of children participating in it varied from 1,550 to over 2,000. The number of schools in this Scheme at 10th July was 12. All the milk supplied under this Scheme is now pasteurised in a modern and efficient pasteurising plant.

Several children were supplied with nourishment, milk and eggs, etc., when this was recommended by the School Medical Officer.

During the year, 289 children were supplied with Boots or clothing, or had their Boots repaired through the Joint Committees of the Education Committee, Public Assistance Committee and the School Management Committees. Many others were supplied with Boots through special funds which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

**III. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Details of the number of cases notified and their admission to Hospital will be found in Table II. of Appendix I. There were 104 cases of scarlet fever compared with 238 in 1935, 37 of diphtheria compared with 55 in 1935, 15 cases of erysipelas compared with 25 in 1935, 42 cases of acute primary pneumonia compared with 38 in 1935, and 25 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia compared with 23 cases in 1935. The total notifications (including tuberculosis) numbered 292 compared with 445 in 1935.

It will be noted that the number of notifications of the important infectious diseases was less than in 1935 except in the case of acute primary pneumonia, which was slightly increased. Measles accounted for one death and whooping cough for four. There is nothing else of importance to record.

**IV. TUBERCULOSIS.**—The Scheme for prevention and treatment includes notification, visits to patients' homes by the Medical Officer, health visitors and district nurses, consultations weekly at the Medical Officer's office (dispensary treatment), domiciliary treatment with provision of medical attendance, nursing, drugs and extra nourishment, hospital treatment, sana-

torium treatment, disinfection of premises and infected articles, issue of sputum flasks and pamphlets on the care of patients and prevention of the disease, and free examination of contacts. Statistical returns are given in Table IV. of Appendix I.

**Notification, Deaths, and Cases under Observation.**—As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 18 cases were notified as compared with a yearly average of 30 for the previous five years, while the deaths of cases under observation numbered 9 compared with a yearly average of 14 for the previous five years. At the end of the year 91 persons resident in the County were known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 28 cases were notified, as compared with a yearly average of 24 for the previous five years. Two cases died as compared with a yearly average of 3.6 for the previous five years. Eighty-three cases were known to be still suffering from the disease at the end of the year.

**Treatment.**—The number of cases which received Institutional Treatment for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be seen on Table IV. (Return II.) of Appendix I.

There were 12 cases receiving domiciliary treatment with extra nourishment continued from last year and 6 similar cases at the end of this year.

In his capacity as Tuberculosis Officer, the M.O.H. paid 96 visits to patients and had 261 attendances of patients at his Office, compared with 108 visits and 357 attendances last year.

The District Nurses and Health Visitors paid 607 visits to cases of Tuberculosis, made up as follows:—County District, 236; Alloa, 210; Alva, 50; Tillicoultry, 88; Dollar, 23.

**V. VENEREAL DISEASE.**—The County Council are in combination with the County Council of Stirling and the Town Councils of Stirling and Falkirk for the provision and maintenance of V.D. Treatment Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary. At both Infirmaries there are out-patient Clinics on separate days for men and women and special wards for the treatment of cases requiring residential treatment. Patients unable to pay their travelling expenses to the Centres can obtain them at my Office, where information and advice can be obtained with due regard to privacy.

The returns for the Stirling Centre for the year show that, from this County, there were 66 new cases, of whom 31 were



found not to be suffering from venereal disease, 1,478 attendances were made by old and new patients and there was an aggregate of 304 "in-patient days" of patients treated in the Wards. Only one patient attended at Falkirk Centre, making 10 attendances in all.

#### VI. NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE.—

Treatment under this service is mainly arranged by the Joint Mental Hospital Committee which is composed of representatives from Local Authorities within the Counties of Stirling, Dunbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow. Cases of lunacy are treated at Larbert Mental Hospital (owned by the Joint Committee), and those of mental deficiency are treated at Larbert Institution, with the Managers of which, the Joint Committee has an agreement for dealing with patients belonging to the Counties in the combination.

So far, no provision has been made for the treatment of cases in the pre-certification stage of mental disease. It is hoped that something may be done by the Joint Committee to establish a Clinic for nervous disorders, on the lines suggested in my Annual Report for 1934.

VII. SICK POOR.—The Scheme for treatment of the sick poor was published as an Appendix in my Report of 1930. In addition, a scheme for dental treatment was commenced in May, 1934. It allows for qualified dentists taking the work in rotation for definite periods, and certain reductions in the usual scale of fees have been arranged for. All cases are carefully reviewed and estimated for. The treatment is allowed only on medical grounds.

The following are the particulars for 1935:—

	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
(a) Persons who received OUTDOOR medical relief in the Council's area .	15	113	192	320
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions .	162	36	2	200
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions . . . . .	30	22	—	52
Totals . . . . .	207	171	194	572

**VIII. HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—The County Council is in combination with other Local Authorities for the maintenance and management of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, near Milnathort, Stirling Poor Law Hospital (Orchard House), Stirling, Taylorton Smallpox Hospital, near Stirling, and the V.D. Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

**Clackmannan County Infectious Diseases Hospital.**—The work of the Hospital has proceeded on the usual lines. The number of cases treated was low compared with that of the past few years, during which the accommodation was over-taxed, but it is evident that the recurrence of the epidemics and the increased obligations placed upon the County Council to deal with certain infectious diseases, for the treatment of which they were not responsible formerly, can only be suitably dealt with by the provision of more accommodation than is available at present. During the year, the Hospitals Sub-Committee considered plans for extensions and visited other hospitals to inspect up-to-date buildings and equipment. They have now agreed upon a scheme for the provision of a new cubicle pavilion of 16 beds, together with necessary extensions at the administrative block for the housing of nurses and the domestic staff under excellent conditions. Their plans also include the provision of a new kitchen with modern equipment and of a new block of buildings in which will be included the laundry, premises for the disinfection of patients before their discharge, a steam disinfector, a large boiler-house with automatic stokers for the production of a hot water supply and central heating for all wards and the administrative block and a mortuary. The Sub-Committee have taken great pains over the preparation of the proposals and the result of their labours should produce a hospital which will compare very favourably with any others of a similar size and type in the country.

As at other infectious diseases hospitals, difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable young women to undergo training as probationer nurses, while the domestic staff has also proved a problem at times. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Hospital has been conducted with great efficiency and much credit is due for this to the Medical Superintendent and the Matron.

The following statement shows details of the work of the Hospital during the year (exclusive of cases of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion):—

(1) Total number of admissions ... ..	202
(2) Total number of patients discharged ... ..	202
(3) Total number of deaths ... ..	11
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in (2) and (3) above ... ..	36 days



## (5) Number of beds occupied:—

- |                                  |     |     |    |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| (a) Average during year          | ... | ... | 20 |
| (b) Highest—42 on 25th February. |     |     |    |
| (c) Lowest—7 on 20th July.       |     |     |    |

## (6) Number of Surgical Operations:—

- |                                         |     |     |   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| (a) Under general or spinal anaesthesia |     |     | 1 |
| (b) Other operations                    | ... | ... | 0 |

The following cases were admitted to Hospital during the year:—Typhoid, 4; Scarlet Fever, 99; Diphtheria, 36; Erysipelas, 5; Puerperal Fever, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Acute Poliomyelitis, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 35; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 12; Puerperal Pyrexia, 4; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 2; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3; Total, 210.

Last year (1935) the total admissions numbered 336 (exclusive of Tuberculosis).

**Ambulance Facilities.**—There is no change to report on this service which has worked satisfactorily during the year, but a new ambulance wagon will be required soon, as the present one is becoming costly to run and liable to give trouble on the road.

**IX. ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**—Full details of the initiation of a complete scheme of Orthopædic Treatment of children under 16 years of age were given in the Report for 1933. Briefly, it may be summarised as follows:—(1) The Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, acts as a Central Unit where surgical treatment of a highly specialised nature is carried out; (2) Local Clinics at Alloa and Alva are held twice weekly and are staffed by Masseuses fully trained in massage, medical electricity and remedial exercises, who continue the line of treatment commenced and recommended at the Central Unit. They also deal with cases who have been able to obtain treatment in other Hospitals dealing with Orthopædic cases, e.g., the Royal Hospitals for Sick Children in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and with cases of certain conditions sent by me or by medical practitioners by arrangement with me; (3) Specialist Clinics are held at Alloa and Alva by Mr Cochrane, Chief Surgeon, Fairmilehead Hospital, at intervals of several months. At such clinics, Mr Cochrane examines new cases, re-examines old cases, decides upon the need for hospital treatment or clinic treatment, and instructs the masseuses about the nature and amount of treatment required for each case; (4) As Medical Officer, I co-ordinate the different branches of the scheme, and keep a general supervision over its local activities.

The following figures show some of the work done under the scheme during the year:—

- |                                                      |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Number of cases treated in Fairmilehead Hospital | 12     |
| Number of cases treated in other Hospitals           | ... 11 |
| (2) Number of cases attending local Massage Clinics  | 61     |
| (3) Number of cases seen at Specialist's Clinics     | ... 50 |
| (4) Total number of cases under observation in 1936  | 124    |

The results of treatment have been very satisfactory. One must not look for cure in all cases, but quite a number have been cured, many have shown great improvement and, certainly, all have benefited in some degree.

### E.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The local arrangements under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933, were fully detailed in my Report for 1933. While they were somewhat difficult to formulate, so that all the provisions of the Regulations might be dealt with, they have worked smoothly since they were completed.

The arrivals of ships at Alloa and South Alloa are reported to me regularly on the necessary "declaration of health" forms, but in no case during the year was special action or advice required from me.

The total number of ships which arrived at the Port of Alloa was 9, and of these, 2 berthed at Alloa Harbour, and 7 at South Alloa wharf. Vessels going to South Alloa come within the jurisdiction of Stirling County Council but, for convenience, a working arrangement exists between the Medical Officers concerned, that ships arriving at South Alloa are inspected by the Medical Officer of Clackmannan County.

### F.—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Details are given in the sections dealing with individual Local Authorities.

Taken as a whole the sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops throughout the County are satisfactory.

## Clackmannan County (Landward Area)

---

1. **General.**—The coal bing at Bessy Glen Colliery, which went on fire in October, 1931, is still smouldering but no complaints have been received regarding it during the year. There is nothing special to report regarding circumstances injurious to health which are not included in other sections of this Report.

2. **Water Supplies.**—All the six Special Water Supply Districts in the County landward area functioned fairly well during the year. The quality of the water was good and only on a few occasions were shortages reported from Sauchie and Coalsnaughton. The main supply from Loss Burn Reservoir and Inchna Burn No. 2 is at present being improved to remedy these deficiencies and work is in progress for the laying of additional main pipes from the sources to the areas concerned. Mechanical filters and a new clear water delivery tank at a high level are included in the scheme, while a connection will be made with the Coalsnaughton and Devonside supply to supplement it, should any further shortages occur.

A new pipe from Clackmannan supply to Kennet Village was laid and the complaints of lack of water have ceased.

3, 4, and 5. The details regarding **drainage, sewage purification and offensive trades** are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—During the year 18 houses were completed and occupied under the 1930 Act and 78 under the 1935 Act. In addition, 158 houses were in course of construction at the end of the year, while approval for the erection of 164 others, not yet begun, had been given.

An analysis of the new houses built by the County Council, or for the erection of which subsidy has been granted, from the year 1920 to the end of 1936, is as follows:—Under 1919 Act, 76; 1923 Act (private enterprise), 28; 1924 Act, 301; 1930 Act, 214; 1933 Act, 100; 1935 Act, 78; Total, 800. This number, combined with the houses mentioned above as under construction or approved for erection, will bring the County Council's housing programme ultimately to a grand total of 1,122 houses.

A second Survey under the Act of 1935 was taken in December, 1936, by the County Clerk, which showed that, of 2,794 houses surveyed, 546 or 19.5 per cent. were overcrowded.

The Survey of the previous year showed that 25.7 per cent. of the houses surveyed were overcrowded, so that there has been a definite improvement in this respect. After allowing for the number of houses under construction and sanctioned for construction and for a certain amount of re-allocation of houses to suit families according to their size, it would appear that 66 houses (30 of 3 apartments and 36 of 4 apartments) are still required to re-house those in houses to be condemned and to abate overcrowding. Judging by the rate of progress being made at present in house building locally, it is probable that, by the time the present needs are satisfied, further needs will have arisen and an additional housing programme may be expected annually for many years to come. The Survey was analysed by the County Clerk in great detail to show the position of housing in the County from different points of view in a comprehensive and useful report, dated 12th March, 1937. The report also dealt with rents and their review or adjustment and with a scheme for the granting of rebates from rents.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—During the year, 240 houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 and, of these, 163 were considered unfit for human habitation. Notices were served under Section 16 (1) of the 1930 Act in respect of 43 houses, upon 35 of which demolition orders were made under Section 16 (3). One house was rendered fit for habitation and in 3 cases undertakings were given that the houses would not be used until rendered so fit. In two cases closing orders were made and other two cases were continued. Five houses, in respect of which, notices were served calling for repairs (Section 14 (1)) were subsequently dealt with under Section 16 (3).

Insanitary property is being dealt with systematically and as rapidly as local and building trade conditions reasonably permit. (See Appendix II.).

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the 1930 Act, or Re-development Areas under Part I. of the 1935 Act.

**Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—Applications for financial assistance relating to 11 dwellings were approved during the year. This brings the total number of houses approved since the Act came into force up to 172.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These are reported on by the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors. Although they were usually found fairly satisfactory when inspected by me, I am strongly in favour of one central slaughterhouse for the whole County to allow of

more thorough supervision. The time may not yet be ripe for this change, however, as some of the private slaughterhouses are still of fairly modern construction.

**8. Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 17.3 per 1,000 population compared with 17.9 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 2.7 compared with 6.4 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.8 compared with 13.4 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 82 compared with 82 for Scotland. The death-rates from tuberculosis and from the principal epidemic diseases compare favourably with the corresponding rates for Scotland. Details of the various rates will be found in Table 1. of Appendix 1. Of the 183 children whose births were registered, 5 were illegitimate, 96 were males and 87 females. There were 125 deaths, 49 of males and 76 females. Of these, 18 were of children under 5 years of age (15 of them under 1 year), and 61 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 46 (or 36.8 per cent of the total deaths) who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 20; Apoplexy, 12; Malignant Tumours, 15; Pneumonia, 11; Diseases of early infancy, 10. There was no death connected with child-birth.

**9. Workshops and Workplaces.**—There were 8 inspections of factories, 15 of workshops and 27 of workplaces. Two defects, namely, want of cleanliness, were found and remedied.

## Burgh of Alloa.

**1. General.**—There is nothing outstanding to report.

**2. Water Supply.**—This has proved satisfactory throughout the year, both as regards quality and quantity. The filters are very carefully worked and give good results according to analyses.

**3, 4, and 5.—Drainage, Sewage Disposal, Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with chiefly by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports upon them.

**6. Housing.**—(a)—**Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—From the year 1920, when their housing schemes began, till the end of 1936, the Town Council have the following record to their credit:—Houses built under 1919 Act, 104; under 1923 Act (private enterprise), 51; under 1924 Act, 274; under 1925 Act (slum clearance), 115; under 1930 Act, 388; without subsidy, 38; This makes a total of 970 houses completed and occupied in a



community with an estimated population of 13,473. The actual number of houses completed and occupied during the year, 1936, was 136, leaving an estimated number of 314 still to be built under the Acts of 1930 and 1935. Owing to various difficulties as to sites, labour, building materials and administrative procedure, their erection had not been commenced by the end of the year, but 124 are at present under construction at the Bowhouse (Extension) Scheme, while 84 others at the Moir St. (Extension) Scheme have been approved for erection. So far as one can judge under present conditions, a continuous building programme will have to be carried on for many years to come, as a number of houses, approaching a state of unfitness, will require to be condemned before it is possible to complete our present programme.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 114 houses were inspected, of which 102 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Under Section 16 of the Act of 1930, notices were served in respect of 45 houses and an undertaking was given that they would not be used for human habitation in respect of 6. Demolition Orders were made on 28 houses and Closing Orders on 11 houses (See Appendix II.).

(c) **Clearance Areas.**—The small clearance area at the corner of Broad Street and Kirkgate, dealt with under Part I. of the 1930 Act and referred to in last year's Report, was completed during 1936. It has proved to be an asset to the housing requirements of the town, the Hostel being worthy of special mention as supplying a much felt want of elderly persons living alone.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Action was taken whenever practicable, but lack of alternative accommodation makes effective action very difficult at times. Several cases were given houses in the Council's housing schemes when vacancies occurred. A waiting list of the worst cases is kept up-to-date. Considerable trouble was experienced with "squatters" illegally occupying condemned houses.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1925 and 1931.**—No applications were received under the above Acts during the year. The total number of houses for which grant has been paid up to date is six.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This has always been found in very good order when inspected by me. It is well managed and supervised.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—Details of the principal rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix 1. The birth-rate was 16.8 com-

pared with 17.9 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 5.3 compared with 6.4 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.5 compared with 13.4 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 88 compared with 82 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.37 compared with 0.55 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.08 and 0.19. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.45 compared with 0.55 for Scotland. Of the 226 children whose births were registered, 12 were illegitimate, while 105 were males and 121 were females. There were 147 deaths, 65 of males and 82 of females. Of these, 23 were of children under 5 years of age (20 of them under 1 year) and 70 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 54 (or 36.7 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 26; Apoplexy, 11; Malignant Tumours, 22; Tuberculosis, 6; Bronchitis, 6; Pneumonia, 9; Diseases of early infancy, 12. There were two deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Nine inspections of factories, 37 of workshops, and 41 of workplaces were made. Only one defect was found and was remedied. The usual statement has been forwarded to the Home Office.

---

## Burgh of Alva.

---

1. **General.**—The general sanitation of the Burgh has been maintained as usual at a satisfactory standard.

2. **Water Supply.**—The source of the supply is from upland surfaces on the Ochil Hills and the water is of good quality. The increasing demands for a greater quantity due, in some degree, to the development of the Council's housing schemes, call for the provision of increased storage facilities as those existing are, at times, barely sufficient. If legislation dealing with a more equitable arrangement as to the proportion of water available for local authorities as compared with that available for riparian owners cannot be enacted in the near future, it is probable that the Town Council may have to embark on a scheme which will be burdensome on the local rates. During the year the Council carried out investigations by the installation of meters at various points on the water system and thus located some wastage which has been checked. The Council have, I believe, also been in consultation with water engineers and the Department of Health upon the problem. The question of making arrangements with the County Council for an additional supply was mentioned in

my Report for last year, but terms suitable to both Local Authorities could not be arranged.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal, and Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—The housing activities of the Council for 1920 till the end of 1936 may be summarised as follows:—Houses built under 1919 Act, 40; under 1923 Act (private enterprise), 1; under 1924 Act, 76; under 1930 Act, 46; under 1933 Act, 12; Total, 175.

While no houses were completed during the year, the details of the scheme for the erection of 66 houses under the 1935 Act. at Greenhead site, referred to in last year's report, were adjusted and building operations were in progress during 1936. Other building programmes at Green Square, under a Re-development Area Scheme, and at Braehead, have been receiving considerable attention from the Town Council, but they had not been finally approved at the end of the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, the number of dwelling-houses inspected was 64, of which 39 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Notices under Section 16 (1) of the 1930 Act were issued in respect of 2 houses, upon which closing orders were made under Section 16 (3). (See Appendix II.).

(c) A scheme was under consideration for a Re-development Area under Part I. of the Act of 1935, but no definite results had materialised by the end of the year.

(d) **Overcrowding** was dealt with and improvement was obtained, without prosecution, where practicable.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—The total number of houses in respect of which financial assistance has been granted after completion of work is nine, since the Act of 1926 came into force. No applications were received during the year but grant was paid in respect of one completed during the year.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These were found satisfactory when inspected by me.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The various rates are detailed in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 16.1 compared with 17.9 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was



2.2 compared with 6.4 for Scotland. The death-rate was 14.1 compared with 13.1 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 127 compared with 82 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.26 compared with 0.55 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.19. The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.51 compared with 0.55 for Scotland. Of the 63 children whose births were registered, 2 were illegitimate, while 28 were males, and 35 were females. There were 55 deaths, 21 of males, and 34 of females. Of these, 8 were of children under 5 years of age, and 27 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 20 (or 36.4 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 17; Apoplexy, 12; Malignant Tumours, 6; Diseases of early infancy, 4. There was one death connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Fifteen inspections of factories, 32 of workshops, and 32 of workplaces were made during the year. One defect, want of cleanliness, was found and remedied.

## Burgh of Tillicoultry.

1. **General.**—The general standard of sanitation was good and nothing calls for special mention.

2. **Water Supply.**—The improvements in filtration and storage described in the Report for 1935 have proved very satisfactory. The supply may now be described as both adequate and of very good quality.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal, and Offensive Trades.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports upon these matters.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—The housing activities of the Council from the year 1920 until the end of 1936 may be detailed as follows:—Houses built under 1919 Act, 30; under the 1924 Act, 36; under the 1930 Act, 56; under the 1933 Act, 8; without subsidy, 26; Total 156. The scheme for the erection of 66 houses at Greenfield Site was finally approved and building operations were begun before the end of the year, but no houses were completed during the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, the number of dwelling-houses inspected was 58, of which 26 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Only one notice

was issued in terms of Section 16 of the 1930 Act, and an undertaking was given that the house would not be used for human habitation until rendered fit.

(e) No schemes were under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the Act of 1930, or Re-development Areas under Part I. of the Act of 1935.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—The progress made in building houses within recent years has helped to relieve overcrowding. Appropriate action was taken, where practicable, during the year to relieve any urgent cases.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—Up to the end of the year, 1935, financial assistance had been granted in respect of 12 houses while it had been approved for other two houses upon which the work had not been carried out. During 1936, proposals in respect of 11 houses were approved and the work is now proceeding.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This belongs to the Co-operative Society, and is of modern construction. It was in good order and clean when inspected by me.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 17.3 compared with that of 17.9 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 3.8 compared with 6.4 for Scotland. The death-rate was 14.7 compared with 13.4 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 18.9 compared with 82 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.55 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.19. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.33 compared with 0.55 for Scotland. Of the 53 children whose births were registered, 2 were illegitimate, 24 were males and 29 were females. There were 45 deaths, 19 of males and 26 of females. Of these, 1 was a child under 5 years of age, and 32 of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 12 (or 26.7 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 13; Apoplexy, 3; Malignant Tumours, 7; Old age, 10. There were no deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Thirteen inspections of factories, 18 of workshops, and 13 of workplaces, were made during the year. One defect was found, and remedied. No lists of outworkers were received.

## Burgh of Dollar.

---

1. **General.**—Nothing has occurred during the year to affect the general health of the Town adversely.

2. **Water Supply.**—The supply has received consideration from the Town Council as regards distribution, pumping to the high service system, filtration, leakages and other engineering problems. From the Public Health point of view the supply continues to be adequate and of good quality.

3 and 4.—**Drainage and Sewage Purification.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports on these.

5. **Offensive Trades.**—There are none.

6. **Housing**—(a)—**The Sufficiency of Working Class Houses**—From the year 1920 until the end of 1936 the following houses had been built by the Town Council, viz.:—Under the 1919 Act, 20; under the 1924 Act, 8; under the 1930 Act, 8. During 1936 considerable progress was made towards the building of the first instalment of 12 houses under the scheme, referred to in last year's report, for the erection of 24 houses to meet the needs of the town under the 1930 and the 1935 Acts, although they were not completed by the end of the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 29 houses were inspected, of which 17 were considered unfit for human habitation. As a result of representations made previously, 15 demolition orders were made under Section 16 (3) of the 1930 Act, and 2 closing orders were made under Section 16 (3) and (4). (See Appendix II.).

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the 1930 Act, or re-development areas under Part I. of the 1935 Act.

(d) As regards overcrowding, action was taken as far as practicable.

(e) No applications were received under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This is situated outside the Burgh and was found only fairly satisfactory on inspection. More attention is required as to cleaning, disposal of offal, etc.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 4.8 compared with 17.9 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births, was nil compared with 6.4 for Scotland. The death-rate was 15.1 compared with 13.4 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was nil compared with 82 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 2.1 compared with 0.55 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.19. The death-rate from epidemic diseases was nil compared with 0.55 for Scotland. Of the 7 children whose births were registered, 3 were males and 4 were females. Of the 22 persons who died, 8 were males and 14 females; there was no death under 5 years of age, 14 were over 65 years, leaving 8 (or 36.4 per cent.) between the ages of 5 and 65. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 4; Tuberculosis, 3; Apoplexy, 3; Old Age, 5. There were no deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There are no factories. Sixteen inspections were made of workshops and 8 of workplaces. One defect, want of cleanliness, was found and remedied.

# REPORT

BY THE

## COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

---

### COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

**Water Supplies.**—The quality of water supplied to the six Special Water Districts was satisfactory during the year but shortage again occurred at times in certain of the districts, as mentioned in previous reports.

In last year's report reference was made to the fact that the whole question of water supply for the County was then under consideration and it is satisfactory to be able to report that during 1936 a scheme for improving the supply was formulated.

**Drainage, Sewage Purification and Disposal.**—The Drainage Systems in the five Special Drainage Districts were satisfactory generally during the year. In one case, however, a choke in one of the main sewers in the older part of Sauchie Drainage system resulted in an overflow of sewage which, unfortunately, inundated some low lying houses and caused a good deal of damage and inconvenience. Owing to the absence of manholes in the vicinity of the obstruction the sewer had to be exposed and the obstruction removed and this inevitably entailed some delay. Opportunity was taken at the time, however, to provide a suitable manhole in the vicinity for convenient access to the sewer in future should the occasion arise.

Following upon this unfortunate occurrence it was considered desirable, owing to lack of manholes on the older part of the system, to provide a number of manholes and it is hoped to have the necessary work carried out early next year.

Sewage Purification Plants are provided in four of the Special Districts and these gave reasonably satisfactory results, although in two of the Districts the plants are old and, owing to housing activities, etc., the question of improved methods or increased means for the Purification and Disposal of the sewage may well require to be considered at a future date.

Some damage was caused to the Purification Plant in one of the recently formed Districts by coal workings, but this was remedied and while it is hoped that no further trouble of this nature will be experienced, a careful watch is being maintained in case of a recurrence.

New and re-constructed drains were examined when necessary throughout the year and in 50 cases the smoke test was applied. 47 connections were made to Public Sewers during 1936.

**Scavenging.**—This continues to be carried out satisfactorily on the lines indicated in previous report, and calls for little comment. Refuse tips throughout the Landward Area of the County received the usual regular attention for the destruction of vermin. Alterations were carried out at one of the refuse tips during the year, which resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of the tip.

In two districts whole-time employees were appointed during year to undertake, among other duties, the sweeping of streets, etc. This work was previously carried out by employees of the Road Board and the new arrangement has, so far, worked very well.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—The undernoted table shows the position at the end of 1936 as regards Sanitary conveniences in populous places in the Landward part of the County.

Table showing as at 31st December, 1936, the number of occupied houses in populous places within the Landward part of the County, and the number of water closets, dry closets, etc., serving 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more tenants each respectively, also the number of houses without inside sink and water supply.

District	Approximate number of occupied houses	Water Closets each serving tenants as under				Dry Closets each serving tenants as under				No of houses without an inside sink and water supply
		2	3	4	5 or m're	2	3	4	5 or m're	
Coalsnaughton and Devonside -	329	48	12	1	..	3	2	...	...	10
Clackmannan -	471	37	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	58
Menstrie - -	213	32	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	27
Tullibody - -	223	30	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	18
Sauchie, Fishcross, Devon Village and Sauchie Village	862	121	28	11	8	26	2	1	...	100
Totals - -	2,098	268	69	13	10	33	4	2	...	213

**Nuisances.**—During the year 21 nuisances were detected as a result of inspection or complaints received. They were of the usual varied nature, i.e., choked or defective drains and sanitary fittings, foul ditches, etc., and, in most cases, were remedied at once after intimation from this Department.



A few complaints were received as to the infestation of houses by vermin particularly bugs and cockroaches. After suitable treatment in each case the trouble was either removed or conditions were greatly improved.

As usual, every assistance was given to householders living in verminous houses, to rid the premises of the pests and opportunity was taken where necessary in certain of the cases to impress upon the tenants the usefulness of thorough cleansing as a means of eradication.

**Offensive Trades, Slaughterhouses, etc.**—The four slaughterhouses in the County Landward Area (one public and three private) were properly conducted and were generally found in a clean condition. From time to time, however, it was found necessary to point out to the occupiers a few matters requiring attention and these were immediately put right in most cases.

On occasion during the year it was found necessary to direct the attention of the proprietor of the Knackery at Tullibody to the unsatisfactory conditions there and to the prevalence of vermin. The premises are old and proposals for improving matters are to be put forward by the proprietor early in 1937.

A total of 33 visits of inspection were made to the slaughterhouses and knackery during 1936 and the number of animals slaughtered in the four slaughterhouses during the year was:—Cattle, 416; Sheep, 812; and Pigs, 347. Total, 1,605.

**Factories and Workshops.**—During the year one workshop was added to the register, making a total of 15 as follows:—Bakers, 4; Blacksmith, 4; Dressmaker, 1; Joiners, 2; Shoemakers, 1; Tailors, 2; and Concrete Block Makers, 1.

The above premises were examined on 32 occasions and in two cases defects were found and pointed out. In one of these cases the matter was remedied and in the other case the matter was pending at the end of the year.

**Infectious Diseases.**—The number of notifications of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, in 1936 was 292 and of this number 227 were removed to hospitals.

Following upon these notifications, 238 visits of inquiry were made, 241 houses were disinfected and 133 notices were sent to headmasters of schools, etc., intimating the existence of infectious disease among scholars and contacts.

Disinfection was also carried out on a number of occasions throughout the year at Alloa Day Home and Nursery.

Where necessary, contacts connected with food tuffs, etc., were excluded from such employment for a period and referred to the Medical Officer of Health.

**Housing.**—Reference is made to the Medical Officer of Health's report and to Appendix II for details of the position in the Landward Area and Burghs.

**Milk Production.**—During the year two milk producers, who sold milk only in small quantities to neighbours, were removed from the Register, thus leaving 37 Milk Producers on the Register at the close of the year.

The number of visits of inspection paid to registered and unregistered dairy premises in 1936 was 131 and only in a few instances were matters found not in conformity with the Dairy Bye-Laws, due largely to carelessness on the part of the occupier in the matter of cleansing. In these cases matters were put right on the occupiers' attention being drawn to them. The standard of cleanliness, methods of production and condition of premises as a whole are good throughout the County.

With reference to the case referred to in last year's report, in which it was found necessary to report a Registered Dairyman to the Local Authority for contraventions of the Dairy Bye-Laws, considerable improvement in the premises and methods was obtained as a result of the action taken.

The two Certified Herds in the County were well conducted during the year.

The approximate number of animals found in registered dairy premises at one inspection was 1,000.

**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Food Inspection, etc.**—Sixty samples were taken throughout the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, forty-five being test samples and fifteen official samples.

The composition of the test samples was:—Sweet Milk, 27; Certified Milk, 3; Pasteurised Milk, 1; Mince, 4; Sliced Sausages, 3; Tea, 2; Oatmeal, 1; Flour, 1; Sugar, 1; Butter, 1; and Cheese, 1; and the composition of the official samples was:—Sweet Milk, 11; Mince, 1; Butter, 1; Baking Soda, 1; Cream of Tartar, 1.

Of the 38 samples of sweet milk, one was broken in transit, 13 were reported not genuine (7 test samples and 6 official samples) and 24 were reported genuine. The 6 non-genuine official samples were "follow up" samples, taken as a result of test samples having been found below the required standard and, in these cases, after hearing an explanation from the parties



concerned, the Local Authority issued an official warning. All of the remaining samples were reported genuine except one test sample of mince which was found to contain preservative during the prohibited period.

The average fat content of the 24 genuine samples of sweet milk works out at 3.56% and the average for non-fatty solids at 8.79%.

57 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. cooked meat were seized during routine inspections of shops and destroyed with the owners' consent, as being unfit for human food.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—Attention was given from time to time throughout the year to refuse tips in the Landward Area of the County for the destruction of rats and mice, on the lines indicated in previous reports.

A number of complaints were received as to rat infestation in and about dwelling-houses and business premises and advice and help were given in these cases and an endeavour made wherever practicable to have the premises made rat proof.

The Local Authority again participated in "Rat Week" on similar lines to previous campaigns and the administration of the Act generally presented little difficulty.

## *Burgh of Alloa.*

**Water Supply.**—The quality of the water supply throughout the year was good and Bacteriological Examinations of the water were satisfactory. There was a sufficient supply for domestic purposes and the water works plant, mains, etc., were well maintained.

Additional main pipes were laid where necessary in connection with Housing Schemes of the Town Council.

**Drainage.**—There is little to comment upon in this Department, the drainage of the Burgh being satisfactory during the year. Any trouble experienced was of a minor nature and quickly remedied.

Routine inspections of new and altered drains were carried out during the year and in 11 cases the smoke test was applied. In all, 16 inspections were made of private drains.

New sewers were laid where necessary in connection with Housing Schemes of the Local Authority.

**Nuisances.**—As a result of inspections or complaints received 86 nuisances were dealt with. None was of a serious character and, as formerly, most of them were due to choked drains and sanitary fittings or the improper use of sanitary conveniences. All were remedied without undue delay on being brought to the notice of those responsible.

28 houses were treated during the year for the destruction of vermin. In the case of houses belonging to the Town Council this work is done in collaboration with the House Factor's Department and in these cases any woodwork badly infested is destroyed. Every opportunity is taken in dealing with verminous houses to impress upon the occupiers the need for co-operation and thorough cleansing of the premises and an endeavour is made where necessary to inculcate the spirit of "self help" in this matter. The practice of supplying suitable insecticide in certain cases was continued and every assistance was given to tenants to help them rid their premises of vermin.

The soiling of footpaths, etc., by dogs was in evidence in various parts of the Burgh and some strengthening of the law appears necessary to enable this type of nuisance to be effectively dealt with.

**Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades.**—These premises were properly conducted during the year and regular attention was paid to cleaning and linewashing. They were visited from time to time throughout the year and no cause for complaint was found.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse was 5,294 being 1,739 Cattle, 2,658 Sheep and 897 Pigs.

**Factories and Workshops.**—These premises were inspected on 72 occasions throughout the year and were generally found in good condition and in conformity with the Factory Act and Regulations and the Public Health Act.

No defects were found in 1936 but one defect which was found in 1935 and had not been remedied at the close of that year was put right in 1936.

**Scavenging.**—This department was conducted in a satisfactory manner and there is nothing calling for special mention.

The new refuse tip, referred to in last year's report, was properly managed during the year and gave no cause for complaint.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—The number of common water closets in the Burgh at the end of 1936 was as follows:—300 common to two families each; 103 common to three families each;

105 common to four families each; and 19 common to five or more families each. Total, 527.

The number of houses at the end of the year without an indoor water supply and sink was 77.

**Lodging Houses.**—There are two Lodging Houses in the Burgh. They are well managed and are kept clean and tidy and no action was necessary in connection with them during the year. They were inspected on 11 occasions in 1936.

**Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892-1903.**—Twenty-five notices were served under the above Acts requiring linewashing, etc., of common stairs, passages, etc., and the necessary work was carried out in most cases without delay.

## *Burgh of Alva.*

**Water Supply.**—This was satisfactory as regards quality but at certain periods of the year shortage occurred and the supply had to be shut off at night for a few weeks during the summer.

A Venturi meter was installed, the system was examined for leakages and the Town Council were still in touch with their engineers in 1936 with a view to remedying matters.

The plant was again maintained in good condition by the Burgh Surveyor.

**Drainage.**—The drainage of the Burgh was satisfactory during the year and nothing calling for special comment was experienced.

The Sewage Purification plant gave satisfactory results on the whole and manholes, etc., were regularly inspected and cleaned out where necessary.

The usual inspections were made of new and re-constructed drains and the smoke test was applied where necessary.

**Nuisances.**—During the year 19 nuisances were discovered, all of a minor character and they were speedily abated by those responsible after intimation by this Department.

**Slaughterhouses.**—The three private slaughterhouses received continuous supervision throughout the year. They were always found clean and well conducted when visited.

The number of animals killed in 1936 was 842, being 281 cattle, 481 sheep, and 81 pigs.

**Factories and Workshops.**—These premises were visited on 69 occasions in 1936 and were found in conformity with the Statutes. One defect (want of cleanliness) was found and remedied after notification to the proprietor.

**Scavenging.**—The collection and disposal of household refuse was regularly and efficiently carried out without nuisance or complaint.

The Burgh Refuse Tip was dealt with from time to time throughout the year for the destruction of rats. Results were very satisfactory and the rat population was greatly reduced. The tip generally was well conducted and gave no cause for complaint.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—The position in the Burgh at the close of 1936 was as follows, viz.:—56 water closets common to two tenants each; 58 common to three tenants each; 66 common to four tenants each; and 5 common to five or more tenants each. a total of 185.

There are 250 houses without an inside sink and water supply within the Burgh.

In many cases, owing to the unsuitable structural arrangements in many properties, it is extremely difficult to secure the provision of additional water closet accommodation at anything like a reasonable cost, while in many others it is doubtful if the condition and type of the houses concerned justifies much expenditure in this connection.

In a number of other cases the financial position of owners is such as to render the provision of additional sanitary accommodation very difficult.

The whole question is one which requires to be tackled with much care and consideration and each case requires to be treated on its merits.

## *Burgh of Tillicoultry*

**Water Supply.**—This was satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality during the year.

The following new main water pipes, with the necessary valves and hydrants, were laid in 1936 in connection with the Local Authority's Housing Schemes, viz:—

317 lin. yards 3 inch pipe;

270 lin. yards 4 inch pipe.

**Drainage.**—The drainage of the Burgh in 1936 again proved efficient, although some trouble was experienced at the lower parts of the Burgh, due to flooding in times of thunderstorms.

Various reports on the matter were under consideration by the Town Council and a scheme for dealing with it by providing a new 18 inch overflow pipe at an estimated cost of £800 was also considered. The Town Council ultimately agreed that some extra attention should be given to the detritus chambers and that some alterations should be made to the inlet chamber at the Sewage Purification Plant in the first instance, in an endeavour to remedy the trouble. This was done but so far it is too early to form an opinion as to whether this alone will have the desired effect. The Sewage Purification Plants, main Sewers, manholes, etc., were well maintained by the Burgh Surveyor during the year.

All new and reconstructed drains were examined and smoke tested and the work generally was found to be of a good standard.

**Nuisances.**—17 nuisances were dealt with during the year. All were of a minor nature and were remedied soon after notice was given by this Department.

The three public conveniences in the Burgh received regular attention throughout the year and were kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

**Slaughterhouse.**—18 visits of inspection were paid to the private slaughterhouse in the Burgh. The building is of modern construction and was always found clean and well kept.

Manure, etc. is removed regularly at frequent intervals and any improvements suggested by the Department are complied with without delay.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 677 being 258 cattle, 330 sheep, and 89 pigs.

**Factories and Workshops.**—These premises were inspected on 33 occasions and were found in good condition on the whole. One defect (want of cleanliness) was noted and pointed out to the occupier of a bakery and the matter was thereupon remedied.



**Scavenging.**—All the cleansing services were carried out satisfactorily during the year. Street sweeping and the cleansing of street gullies were carried out regularly and the total amount of material collected and disposed of during the year was about 1,300 tons.

About sixty litter baskets are provided throughout the town and are very helpful in keeping the streets tidy.

The refuse tip received regular attention and once per month was treated by means of "Cyanogas" for the destruction of rats.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—At the close of the year there were in existence in the Burgh the following common water closets, viz.:—19 serving two families each; 38 serving three families each; and 56 serving four families each; a total of 113. There are also 42 houses without an inside sink and water supply.

## *Burgh of Dollar*

**Water Supply.**—This was satisfactory as regards quantity and quality and no complaints as to shortage reached the Department in 1936.

**Drainage.**—The drainage system of the Burgh proved satisfactory and the mains, plant, etc., were maintained in good condition by the Burgh Surveyor. The usual smoke tests were made of new and altered drains during the year.

**Nuisances.**—6 Nuisances were dealt with during 1936. They were all of a minor nature and were quickly remedied.

**Factories and Workshops.**—18 inspections were made of Factories and Workshops. In one case a defect (want of cleanliness) was found and this was remedied after the occupiers' attention had been drawn to it.

**Scavenging.**—This was carried out in a satisfactory manner in 1936 and gave no cause for complaint. The refuse tip received attention from time to time for the destruction of rats with good results.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—The following common water closets existed in the Burgh at the end of the year, viz.:—22 serving two tenants each; and 2 serving three tenants each; a total of 24 common water closets.

There are also 10 houses without an inside sink and water supply.

# ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

## VETERINARY SURGEON

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1936.

---

There continues to be an improvement in the health of the animals of the County, there has been no serious outbreak of disease during the year under review and no major administrative difficulties were encountered.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Regular inspections were carried out under this Act of the registered and unregistered dairies in this area. There are 41 registered dairies, an increase of one from last year, containing approximately 1,000 cows, and 38 unregistered premises with approximately 160 cows.

During the year 122 visits of inspection were made to registered dairies and 3,448 cows clinically examined; 42 visits were made to unregistered premises with a total of 167 clinical examinations.

The above gives a total of 3,585 cows examined, of which 3,384 were cows in milk and the remaining 201 were dry cows.

The above figures show that although the County has a small area, it has a relatively high cattle census as the average registered dairy contains 25 cows. The methods followed by the dairymen in the production of milk are almost without exception good. There are still a few below standard and the introduction of score cards might have a beneficial effect in these cases.

Relative to the heading of this paragraph I should like to draw attention to the fact that quite a number of dairymen have now installed milking machines. These, in my opinion, are a great step forward in the production of clean milk and it is hoped that within a short period these pioneer installations in the County will lead to their general introduction with a resultant benefit to the cleanliness of the milk. Shortage of manual labour (milkers) was the initial reason for the introduction of these machines.

The clipping and cleansing of udders has been more thoroughly carried out than in previous years and in time it will



be generally realised that this is a cheap and effective method of producing cleaner milk and also preventing a number of cases of udder disease. The above is always strongly advocated during visits of inspection.

The cooling of milk is, in all cases, fairly satisfactory but, by some producers, this is done in the byre, due to the inadequate dairy space.

As is the usual procedure at Creameries, regular sampling is carried out, and there have been two complaints during the year both relative to the same herd, the first alleging tubercle bacilli and excess of dirt, the second tubercle bacilli only. The first case was dealt with by inspection of the herd and the taking of bulk samples which were all negative as well as samples from individual cows. Advice was given as to the exclusion of dirt. The second case was similarly dealt with, but in neither was any evidence of the disease found and no further complaints have been made during the remaining four months of the year. On enquiry it was found that one cow had been sold as fat between the time of taking of the original samples at the Creamery and the first inspection of the herd and it is assumed that this may have been the culprit.

During the period under review, 19 cases of suspected tuberculosis were reported to me by owners, three of these being condemned on clinical examination and the remaining 16 passed as being clinically free from the disease. During the year 5 cows were ordered out of dairies for other causes, mostly abnormal udders.

Bovine Mastitis was not so prevalent as in previous years. 16 cases were found during the inspections and in all cases the affected cows, were, as far as possible, isolated from the healthy stock and cleansing and disinfecting carried out. The milk was destroyed as well as the purulent discharge from the diseased quarters. 14 cases of atrophy of one or more quarters were found and although, in itself, it is not so serious a condition, it is very often a sequel to mastitis. 10 cows with abnormal udders were found to have suppurating lesions of the teats or external traumatism of the udder or teats.

An increasing number of producers in the County are gradually building up herds of pure Ayrshire cows and several are working into tested animals.

35 samples were taken from cows with lesions of the udder suggestive of tuberculosis, and with one exception, all were negative. Of these samples, 11 were reported to be unfit for human use

and the cows from which they were taken were isolated and their milk destroyed. 5 cows were tuberculin tested under Section 22 of this Act during the year.

The feeding of the dairy stock has varied little from previous years, and consists of rolled or bruised oats, bran, cakes (cotton, dairy and linseed), meals (bean, dairy and molassine), dried grains, treacle, with turnips, cabbage, kale, a little beef pulp, hay and straw, the fodder more restricted than in previous years, also a few potatoes.

### **MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.**

The only licence for the production of certified milk in the County is held by the Dovecot certified herds (Muirside and the Ditch). The regulations laid down by the Department of Health for Scotland have been complied with during the year. Regular inspections of these herds have been made and the bi-annual tuberculin tests carried out in April and October as formerly. The herds consist entirely of pedigree Ayrshire cows which have been bred and reared on the premises.

37 animals were submitted at the April test at Muirside together with 34 at the Ditch, with no reactor in either herd. At the time of the test all the cows were clinically examined and with the exception of Greenan Doris (horn number 15) at Muirside, which had an indurated quarter, all were found to be in good health and condition. At the October test 41 cows were tested at Muirside with one reactor (number 27426). At the Ditch 34 were subjected, also with one reactor (number 30335).

As at the previous test a clinical examination was carried out on both herds, all animals being found satisfactory with the exception of number 74603 at the Ditch, which also suffered from an indurated quarter. The two reactors and cow number 74603 were immediately removed from the herd.

Test charts and health certificates were lodged with Mr T. C. Shanks, County Clerk.

Regular grooming is carried out in these herds and the byres are kept in a very satisfactory condition. As previously, white sawdust is exclusively used for bedding purposes.

The feeding continues, as in previous years, to consist of bruised oats, bran, decorticated cotton and linseed cakes, bean and dairy meals, treacle, cabbage, kale, turnips, and a restricted amount of hay.

## Comparative Table of Milk Supply at The Dovecot Certified Herds

## Muirside:—

	Average No. of Cows and Heifers	Total No. of Gallons	Average Gal- lons per Cow	Average Butter Fat	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons
1933 :	20 Cows	18,696	934	3.89	6.4
	10 Heifers	7,481	748	3.91	
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	30	26,177			
1934	23 Cows	20,884	908	4.1	7
	10 Heifers	7,220	722	4.02	5.2
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	33	28,104			
1935 :	28 Cows	25,256	902	3.98	7.8
	10 Heifers	8,260	826	3.99	5.3
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	38	33,156			
1936 :	30 Cows	26,850	895	3.90	7.8
	9 Heifers	7,308	812	3.98	5.6
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	39	34,158			

## The Ditch:—

	Average No. of Cows and Heifers	Total No. of Gallons	Average Gal- lons per Cow	Average Butter Fat	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons
1933	19 Cows	20,180	1065	3.82	7.4
	9 Heifers	7,042	782	3.88	
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	28	27,222			
1934 :	23 Cows	23,805	1035	3.82	7.2
	8 Heifers	6,256	782	3.92	5.3
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	31	30,061			
1935 :	24 Cows	21,000	875	3.89	8.0
	6 Heifers	5,856	976	4.29	5.6
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	30	26,856			
1936 :	28 Cows	25,200	900	3.94	7.9
	6 Heifers	5,862	974	3.97	5.4
	—	—		per cent	
Total,	34	31,062			

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924.

**Butchers' Shops.**—78 visits of inspection have been paid during the year to the 26 butchers' shops in the County.

In the course of these inspections diseased and unsaleable meat was seized and destroyed as unfit for human food to a total weight of 66½ lbs. This is a considerable reduction from the 103 lbs. seized the previous year.

There has been no serious cause for complaint during the year and any infringements have been remedied.

**Abattoirs.**—There are 9 slaughterhouses within the County, 7 of these are private and two public, although the Dollar Burgh slaughterhouse is only used by one retailer. Each of these private slaughterhouses is under the supervision of a detention officer who examines all carcasses slaughtered, reporting any abnormality. The other public slaughterhouse is in the Alloa Burgh and is in charge of a resident superintendent who acts also as detention officer.

149 visits of inspection were paid at these abattoirs of which 125 were visits to the Alloa Burgh slaughter-house.

### Comparative Table of Condemned Meat from Slaughterhouses—

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1931	...	9	4	0	16
1932	...	4	1	1	5
1933	...	3	13	1	7
1934	...	5	2	2	27
1935	...	6	2	2	10
1936	...	6	2	1	20

The quantity of meat condemned in 1936 includes the weight of 6 carcasses slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS, 1894-1935.

**Anthrax.**—One case of this disease occurred during the year. The carcass was removed to Omoa under police supervision and disinfection was carried out.

A total of 18 sudden deaths in farm animals were investigated during the year and of these 17 were found (on examination of blood smears) to be negative. The positive case is detailed above and was confirmed by the Ministry.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1925.**—22 suspects have been reported under this Order or have been seized during the routine examination of dairy herds; 3 being ordered out of dairies during inspection; 1 after tuberculin test; and 19 reported by owners. Of this total, 4 were condemned on clinical examination and 2 after application of the tuberculin test; 16 were passed as being clinically free from the disease.

A total of 6 animals were condemned and slaughtered, 3 of which were suffering from chronic cough with definite clinical symptoms, 2 from tuberculosis with emaciation and 1 from a tuberculous udder.

The aggregate value of the 6 animals was £36 and the compensation paid amounted to £17 10s, an average of £2 18s 4d per animal.

**Swine Fever Orders.**—There were 12 suspected cases of swine fever during the year but in no case was the disease confirmed.

**Sheep Scab Order.**—One case of suspected sheep scab was reported but on examination proved to be negative.







# APPENDIX I.

---

*Vital Statistics,  
Returns of Infectious Diseases,  
Infantile Mortality and Tuberculosis  
for 1936.*

TABLE I.

	Births per 1000 population.		Deaths per 1000 population.		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.		Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1000 population.				Deaths from Epidemic Disease per 1000 population.	
	1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis).		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.
							1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1936.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.		
County Landward Area	17.3	16.6	11.8	11.3	82	71.0	0.57	0.30	0.09	0.08	0.66	0.61
Alloa Burgh -	16.8	16.9	11.5	14.1	88	99	0.37	0.58	0.08	0.14	0.45	0.91
Alva Burgh -	16.1	15.6	14.1	14.6	127	83	0.26	0.46	0.00	0.05	0.51	0.47
Tillicoultry Burgh -	17.3	14.8	14.7	15.2	18.9	90.2	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.07	0.33	1.14
Dollar Burgh -	4.8	9.1	15.1	15.0	0.00	15	2.10	0.54	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.13
Clackmannanshire -	16.4	16.1	12.1	13.1	83	85	0.46	0.45	0.06	0.10	0.59	0.73
Scotland -	17.9	18.2	13.4	13.2	82	80.8	0.55	0.59	0.19	0.21	0.55	0.78

TABLE II.—RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &c., DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											
DISEASE	At Age—Years.										
	At all Ages	Under 15						15 and under 45		Cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Cases not re-moved to Hos-pital
		1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.											
Typhoid or Enteric Fever, ...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, ...	104	...	...	29	53	11	10	1	...	99	5
Scarlet Fever or Scarletina, ...	37	...	...	4	18	7	5	3	...	36	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, ...	15	1	...	...	...	2	7	3	2	5	10
Erysipelas, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Infective Jaundice, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis, ...	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia, ...	42	3	7	10	8	7	4	3	...	35	7
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	25	2	2	3	3	...	5	10	3	12	13
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	1
Plague, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever, ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	18	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	2	8	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	28	1	7	11	11	5	4	...	...	17	11
Total	292	10	55	99	42	50	26	10	227	65	2
B.—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—NOTIFIED UNDER LOCAL PROVISIONS, NOT UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE NAME OF HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED.											
Clackmannanshire Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital Alloa.											
T. B. Pavilion at County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.											
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.											
{ County Hospital, Alloa.											
{ Stirling Royal Infirmary.											
{ Edinburgh Royal Infirmary											
{ Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow.											
{ East Park Nursing Home, Glasgow.											
{ Mearnskirk Hospital, Glasgow.											
{ Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Cripple Children, Fairmilthead, Edinburgh.											
{ Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.											
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Table III.—Infantile Mortality, 1936.

## COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Mths.	3 Mths. and under 6 Mths.	6 Mths. and under 12 Mths.	Total.
Chickenpox, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough, ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous),	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions, ...	1	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms), ...	—	1	1	3	3	8
Bronchitis, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases, ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations, ...	1	1	—	1	—	3
Congenital Heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth, ...	10	3	—	—	—	13
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus,	6	3	—	—	—	9
Atelectasis, ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying, ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	21	9	1	5	8	44



TABLE IV—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1936.

## COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.										Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.						
	5 and under		10 and under		15 and under		25 and under		35 and under		45 and up- wards		65 and up- wards		Total	Under 15 wards	Under 15 wards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
Pulmonary *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Where a case is notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis it should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

## II.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS							
	In Institu- tions on January 1	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.		In Institutions on December 31	
	1	2	3	4	5		
Pulmonary	7	7	4	...	2	8	
	4	2	2	1	...	3	
	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	2	1	...	...	1	
	1	3	4	...	...	...	
	3	7	6	...	...	4	
	2	6	5	...	...	3	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	18	27	23	1	2	19	

† In Column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

‡ All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as Adults

## III.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed should be included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they have their home residence.)

NUMBER OF CASES.											
AGE-GROUPS.											
	5 and under 5	10 and 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45	45 and under 60	55 and up-wards	Total			
PULMONARY §											
1. Sputum not present	...	1	2	5	4	1	5	...	18		
{Males	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		
2. Sputum present but not examined	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	...	11		
{Males	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	6		
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	4		
{Males	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	6		
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3		
{Males	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...		
{Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91		
PULMONARY ... Total	...	2	3	26	20	19	21	...	...		
NON-PULMONARY.											
1. Abdominal	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	7		
{Males	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6		
{Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4		
2. Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{Females	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9		
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	4		
{Males	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	17		
{Females	1	3	6	5	1	...	...	...	28		
4. Superficial Glands	5	7	8	3	2	3	...	...	...		
{Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5. Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3		
{Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5		
6. Other Parts or Organs	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
{Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
NON-PULMONARY ... Total	11	14	22	15	6	10	4	1	83		
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL	11	16	25	41	26	29	25	1	174		

§ Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

|| Persons suffering from multiple lesions should be classified according to the site of the principle lesion. No case should be included more than once in the return.

NOTE.—A patient should be retained on the register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years and in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

## IV.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they had their home residence.)

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis Of whom :—	5	4	1	1
Not notified or notified only at or after death	...	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before death	...	...	...	...
" from 1 to 3 months	...	...	...	...
" " 3 to 6 "	...	1	...	...
" " 6 to 12 "	...	1	...	...
" " 1 to 2 years	1	1	...	...
" over 2 years	4	1	1	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	...	...	...	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	...	1	1





## APPENDIX II.

---

REPORT FOR 1936 ON WORK UNDER  
HOUSING ACTS.



## Clackmannann County—Landward Area.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.				
1.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected :— (a) during year (b) since 1st January, 1931	... ... ...	... ... ...	240 1375
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :— (a) during year (b) since 1st January, 1931	... ... ...	... ... ...	163 614
<b>Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925</b>				
3.	Number of houses in respect of which intimations were given during year under Section 20 (1) requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	... ...	... ...	6
4.	Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year :— (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	Nil Nil Nil
5.	Number of houses where works were carried out by County Council during year after failure of owners to do so	... ...	... ...	Nil
6.	Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of County Council without formal intimation under Section 20 (1) :— (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 4
7.	Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (h) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of County Council was given during the year in terms of Section One Hundred and Eleven	... ...	... ...	Nil Nil
<b>Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., (Scotland) Act, 1919.</b>				
8.	Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40 (1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (b) outside the house	... ...	... ...	(a) (b)
9.	Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year— (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	Nil Nil
10.	Number of houses where works were carried out by County Council during year after failure of owners to do so	... ...	... ...	Nil
11.	Number of houses where water supply was provided during year at the instance of County Council without formal notice under Section 40 (1) :— (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 5
<b>Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930</b>				
12.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1)	... ...	... ...	5
13.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1) (a) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (b) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	Nil Nil
14.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by County Council under Section 15 (1)	... ...	... ...	Nil
15.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1)	... ...	... ...	Nil
16.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1)	... ...	... ...	43
17.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :— (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) (d) closing orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) and (4)	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 (+ 2 continued) 1 35 (of which 19 are not yet operative) 2
18.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931... (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 Nil
19.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of County Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 1
20.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by County Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation	... ...	... ...	Nil
21.	Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced	... ...	... ...	Nil



TABLE II.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936, on proceedings taken as regards  
Inspection, Improvement, and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

	Alloa Burgh	Alva Burgh	Tillicoultry Burgh	Dollar Burgh
<b>Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.</b>				
1. Number of Dwelling-houses inspected :—				
(a) during year ... ..	114	64	58	29
(b) since 1st January, 1931 ... ..	940	346	293	136
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation,				
(a) during the year ... ..	102	39	26	17
(b) since 1st January, 1931 ... ..	489	187	160	74
<b>Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.</b>				
3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring pro- vision of a sufficient water closet ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Number of houses where requirements were con- plied with by owners during year ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under section 246 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring pro- vision of inside water supply and sink ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of houses in which requirements were compilled with by owners during year ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Housing (Scotland) Act 1925.</b>				
11. Number of Houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven, ... ..	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil
<b>Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.</b>				
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1) ... ..	45	2	1	Nil
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1),				
(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habi- tation until it has been rendered so fit ... ..	6	Nil	1	Nil
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) ... ..	28	Nil	Nil	15
(d) closing orders have been made under Sec- tion 16 (3) and (4) ... ..	11	2	Nil	2
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 to- wards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil







